

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until they have paid for them in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 25, 1897.

Our New Senator.

It will be seen by the reports of the proceedings of both Houses, that on Friday last Hon. T. L. Clingman, so long the representative from the Mountain District, took his leave of the House of Representatives, and was sworn in as the successor of Hon. Asa Biggs in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Clingman, although still comparatively a young man, was, at the time of his resignation, one of the oldest representatives in the House, having served since 1843 with the exception of a single term. His reputation is a national one, in the fullest sense of the word. Few men have studied politics more assiduously, and few, if any, are better informed on political subjects. He is a native of that part of Surry county now included in the new county of Yadkin, and in passing through the village of Huntsville, some years ago, a house was pointed out to us as that in which he was born. He graduated with the highest distinction at Chapel Hill, and entered the profession of the law, but having almost immediately afterwards engaged in public life, we presume that his professional must, to a great extent, have been postponed to his political career. Previous to his election to Congress, in 1843, he had served in both Houses of the State Legislature. He is now a citizen of the town of Asheville, the seat of justice for the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Clingman is unmarried, is perhaps a little turned of forty years of age, but looks younger than he is, being of slight figure and rather thin face, is very quiet in manner, verging upon reserve or taciturnity, at least, that is the impression made upon a stranger. He must, however, possess high social qualities to have obtained the hold he has upon the affections of the citizens of his district, among whom he possesses an influence almost without a parallel.

Mr. Clingman's political history is so fully identified—so thoroughly mixed up with the political history of the country that a review of one would necessarily involve a sketch of the other, and for this we have neither time nor space at present.

Formerly a whig, Mr. Clingman became convinced years ago that the party with which he had been acting was thoroughly denationalized, and that the only national party with which southern patriots could consistently act, with any hope of good, was the Democratic party. Even while nominally a whig, his votes showed that he was not bound by the shackles of party so far as to lend his sanction to anything inimical to the interests of the South, or speaking more accurately, to the equality of the States. His influence contributed largely to the election of Gov. Reid and the success of Gen. Pierce in this State. Mr. Clingman has, for several years past, been an avowed and consistent Democrat.

As we have already remarked, Mr. Clingman's political history is part of the political history of the country, and it is not necessary for us to dwell upon it now—His position, as one of the leading men of the country, will hardly be questioned by friend or foe, and few can doubt that he will sustain the reputation and the honor of North Carolina on the floor of the Senate with marked ability and devotion.

England and France.

The latest development of the existing discontent with each other, which has for some time been exhibiting itself between England and France, arises out of the trial of Dr. Bernard, indicted for complicity in the attempt made upon the life of Louis Napoleon by Orsini and others. In the course of that attempt, a number of persons were killed by the explosion of the bombs intended to take effect upon the person of the Emperor. There could be no doubt that Bernard was privy to all Orsini's movements—that he was one of the planners of the whole affair—that he helped to have the bombs prepared, and sent them to Brussels as a new kind of machine for the generation of gas.

A special commission was appointed to preside at the trial, the chief Justice of England being at the head of that commission. The facts were proved, and the Counsel for the defence relied almost wholly upon political appeals to the prejudices of Englishmen to procure the acquittal of his client, and he did procure it.

This verdict is praised up and claimed credit for as an instance of moral courage—of British pluck—on the part of the jury, while, in fact, it is no such thing. It would have taken far more courage on the part of the jury to have convicted Bernard; and, from the evidence, it is perfectly apparent that, had the designs to which Bernard was privy, the preliminary steps of which he helped to carry out, been directed against an Englishman, and had the persons killed by the explosion of the bombs been Englishmen, Bernard would have been convicted, for he was unquestionably guilty of the offence charged.

The news of the acquittal of Bernard naturally created great sensation in France. It justified the charge made against the English people of sympathizing with assassins. We care not who or what Louis Napoleon may be—the attempt made by Orsini and his associates was a wrong one, and they justly paid the penalty of their misdeeds. No laurel wreath blooms for the assassin—no good can spring from the commission of dastardly murder. True liberty can never be properly understood or promoted by men who mix up their triumphs with those of assassination.

Men in the British Parliament, writers in the official and semi-official journals of France already speculate upon the eventualities of a conflict between the two countries. The number and force of the vessels of the French and English navies are counted, and the calibre of their guns commented upon, and both look to an increase. The people of both countries are getting embittered, and, although Marshall Pellissier is received with apparent enthusiasm in London, and great caution is observed in the diplomatic language of France, no man doubts that the relations of the two countries, involving the quiet of Europe, are more critical than they have been at any period since the old war times.

It is true that the financial and industrial position of France is terrible. The bubble blown by the creation of the *Credit Mobilier* and kindred associations is about to burst, or, in some cases, has already burst, and the country is in no condition to undertake the expenses of a ruinous warfare. It is true also that there is a deficit this year in the English revenue as compared with expenses of some twenty millions of dollars, occasioned by the struggle in India, which is not over yet. It is true that peace is the true policy of both peoples, but when it is not so, but how often do we find wars without other result than that of mutual injury and exhaustion.

Senator Evans, of S. C., whose sudden death in Washington City has already been announced, was, says the *Charleston Courier*, nearly 72 years of age. He is the fourth Senator from North Carolina who has died in office during the last few years. Calhoun, Elmore, Butler, Evans, all have died since 1850.

Judge Evans was a gentleman of a highly practical order of mind—a learned and industrious jurist, having been transferred from the bench of South Carolina to the Senate of the United States. He was not regarded as a brilliant man, did not often speak in the Senate, but when he did speak, his remarks were to the point, and exhibited an intimate acquaintance with the subject before him. His home was in the village of Society Hill, Darlington District, S. C., in which, and in Chesterfield District, he owned large possessions.

Congress.

On Wednesday the Vice President of the Senate laid before that body a letter from Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Governor of that State, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, which was read. Mr. Hammond of South Carolina, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Finance, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Biggs.

The Senate passed the appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the ensuing year. The Committee on the Judiciary decided not to report any Bankrupt Law at this session. By consent, Mr. Benjamin introduced a bill.

The Senate passed a joint resolution, granting to the widow of Commander Herndon a sum equal to three years' full sea-service pay of a Commander in the Navy, amounting to \$7,500. The Senate also passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay."

On Wednesday the House of Representatives was mainly occupied with our foreign relations. The French spoliation bill was postponed until the first Monday in January next—this is to say it was killed for the present.

Mr. Clingman, from the committee on Foreign Affairs reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign power shall have the right to enter our territory with a view of forcibly carrying away any person who may be therein, so it becomes the duty of its government to disavow and disclaim all right on its part to enter for the same purpose the territory of any foreign power, or State, with which we are on terms of amity or friendship.

Resolved, That officers of the United States have no right to use the force under their command in the territory of any foreign State at the instance of or for the benefit of such State, unless previously authorized by Congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the views of the President, as made known in his message to the two Houses of Congress, are in accordance with these principles, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. Clingman spoke at some length against the policy which had been pursued in Central America which he thought directly tended to foster British interests at the expense of American interests.

The House then, by unanimous consent took up the following resolutions also reported from the committee Foreign Relations:

Whereas the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, designated as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of this country, and upon the American construction an entangling alliance, without utility in its benefits, or restriction, and has hitherto been productive only of misunderstandings and controversies between the two governments; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as may be, in his judgment, best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

The adoption of the resolutions was ably urged by Mr. Clingman. Without taking any action the House went into committee of the whole on the General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate was engaged on Thursday mainly on the consideration of the bill to repeal the bounties granted to the eastern fisheries. There is no just reason why this interest should receive a bounty, while other interests are taxed to contribute their quota to the general expenses of the country. The bill for the admission of Oregon as a State has been postponed.

The House passed the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1895. Mr. Clingman's resolutions providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will not probably pass at this session. Minnesota will probably be admitted as a State, and Oregon be postponed for a time.

The Trade of the Country.

We question if the history of our Commerce in peace times presents any parallel to the sudden falling off of imports during the first four months of 1895, especially in the article of Dry Goods. From 1st January, to 1st May, 1895, the imports of Dry Goods at New York were to the value of \$38,954,207; for the corresponding four months of 1894, they amounted to \$16,597,826. The contraction of extravagance which these figures indicate is easily understood when explained. "General Merchandise" has also fallen off, but not in quite as large a proportion, being from \$44,019,561 in 1894, to \$22,263,972 in 1895. The cash duties collected at the port of New York for the first ten months of the present fiscal year have amounted to \$24,000,775.58, while for the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year preceding, they amounted to \$39,686,544.72. The falling off had not become so decided before the 1st of January.

On the other hand, the exports of the country continue large, being but little behind those of last year, and likely yet to reach up to the fullest figure of the largest year. This must relieve the country from foreign embarrassments, and leave her at liberty to go ahead in the development of her vast internal resources.

At the great financial centres of the world, the accumulation of specie is without parallel, and yet, so far, there can hardly be said to have been commenced any tangible reaction from the inactivity and prostration of the past year. The lessons of caution and distrust which the still recent collapse forced us to learn, are still too strongly impressed upon our minds to be lightly forgotten or neglected; and the cloud that hangs over the political horizon of Europe, tends to prevent or delay the opening of brighter prospects to the commercial and financial world of that hemisphere. Under the mask of apparent calm and decorous courtesy, there lurks the reality of secret distrust—nations are without reliance in each other or in their own people. France is a volcano, the eruption of which may occur at any time, and no calculation can be made of the direction in which its fiery torrents may be poured—whether its own bosom alone may be torn by its convulsive throes, or whether its devastating powers may be spent upon its neighbors. No man feels any confidence in the life of Louis Napoleon, and few trust his intentions, even if his life be spared.

Were political confidence fully restored, a period of commercial activity would speedily succeed to the present depression. The stocks of goods are becoming exhausted throughout the country districts. Capital, which has been drawn in and accumulated at the centres, is beginning to demand that employment without which it yield no dividends. At some—indeed many of the New York banks, the business done in discounts has not yielded sufficient profits to pay the interest on the cost of banking houses and the salaries of officers, clerks and other employees. That the managers of these institutions will encourage a more active spirit of speculation in order to give employment to capital and earn dividends for their stockholders, is beyond doubt. Commencing at the centre, the movement must be felt even to the extremities.

It is therefore reasonable to suppose that a more active and less depressed state of things is not distant—that is, not very distant—that the influence of the returning tide will be felt by the opening of the next Spring. The present contraction may be rather wholesome than otherwise. Some people think that everything that is bitter and unpleasant is good for the health—we don't.

In the meantime, while the people of the country are trying to husband their resources, pay off their debts and collect their energies for a fresh start, Uncle Sam, the Federal Government, is suffering. His revenue comes mainly from duties on imports. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and imports fall off immensely, and so does Uncle Sam's income, in the face of an awfully expensive Mormon complication. He will get along without feeling it, if the people do, and when the general prosperity is restored, his difficulties will vanish.

The Virginia Banks resumed specie payment on the 1st instant.

Execution of Scott and Peter.

His Honor, Judge Manly, having sentenced "Scott," a free negro, and "Peter," a slave, to be hung to-day between the hours of ten, A. M., and two, P. M., the town was in a state of feverish and unpleasant excitement the whole forenoon.

At eleven o'clock the condemned prisoners were taken out of jail and placed in a wagon. They were dressed in white with their caps on. The Military Companies formed in hollow square, and thus the solemn procession moved down to the place of execution a little outside of the southern limits of town.

When we got to the place of execution, we found the prisoners under the gallows, engaged in devotion, earnestly led by the Rev. Mr. Andrews. In this both seemed to engage fervently. After singing a hymn, Mr. Andrews offered up a prayer for the souls of those about to depart. We know little of what he said, but we felt that his whole soul was in it.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Andrews addressed some words of exhortation to the unfortunate men, shook their hands, and bade them farewell on earth. Some other gentlemen did the same.

The prisoners ascended the scaffold about twelve o'clock. Scott made some remarks, begging all present to beware of liquor, for that had brought him there. He expressed his belief that his Saviour had done all for him. Scott was tremulously affected, but behaved with much propriety. Peter begged all to beware of carrying weapons—if they had knives, pistols, or any other deadly weapon, throw them away. Having weapons had brought him to the gallows. He had hope in the mercy of his Redeemer. Peter was more self-possessed than Scott, and looked repentant but not despairing.

At 11½ minutes after 12 o'clock the props were drawn from under the platform by a wagon, and the two men, whose faces were covered, were launched into eternity. Scott's neck appeared to have been broken. The knot slipped a little around Peter, and he did not die quite so soon as Scott. In less than four minutes all motion had ceased with both.

The arrangements by the Sheriff were perfect, and all passed off with an order and solemnity becoming the melancholy occasion.

We have no time to add particulars, and little taste for such things. We may add that Peter had been penitent for some time. Scott had not been until within a day or two of his execution. Of the sincerity of their repentance, God alone can judge.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

CONFIRMED.—Judge Loring's appointment to a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims, is officially announced. Salary \$3,000. Judge Loring is an "old line whig" but his appointment was urged by the Democrats of both Houses. It will be remembered that after repeated attempts the Republicans of Massachusetts succeeded, not long since, in having him removed from his position of Judge of Probate in that State, because, as U. S. Commissioner, he had carried out the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Governor Gardner would not remove Loring, but N. P. Banks did so, almost at once.

Hon. David S. Reid.

The *Winston Sentinel* of the 7th inst. says: "A friend in attendance at Rockingham Superior Court last week informed us that the health of this distinguished gentleman was much improved, and that his immediate friends indulge the hope of his entire recovery. We sincerely wish that it may be so."

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, was convened at the Banking House in this place on the 6th inst. The old directors were all re-elected.

Louis Napoleon was fifty years of age on the 20th day of April.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Bladen County, held in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday 3d May, Thos. D. McDowell was chosen Chairman, and Durran Lewis, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. M. White, Jas. W. Leese, John A. Richardson, John H. Clark, and Nathan Jones being appointed by the Chair, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention proposed to be held in Whiteville on Monday, 10th May, to nominate a Democratic candidate for this Senatorial District, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates there to.

Resolved, That we propose to the Democracy of this county to hold a County Convention in the Court House, on the 1st of June, to transact business connected with the county elections, and that the Democrats in each District be requested to send five delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. John W. Ellis as the Democratic candidate for Governor meets with our approval, and that we pledge to him our enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the *Wilmington Journal* and *North Carolinaian* be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting was addressed in appropriate speeches by Isaac Wright, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., of Wilmington, and John W. Ellis, of Columbus.

In compliance with the 1st Resolution the following delegates were appointed to the Whiteville Convention, viz: W. D. McNeill, Jas. W. Leese, Shad. Wooten, G. M. White, Richard A. G. Leman, B. O. Leman, B. O. Leman, Munn, Thos. Robeson, Jr., James Robeson, John S. Willis, John McLeod, Chester Swindall, John Currie, Jr., Joseph Elwell, W. Melvin, Wash. Priggen, M. Melvin, Love McDaniel, C. T. Davis, John McNeill, Jas. Baker, Geo. Crofton, W. A. Bizzell, John McNeill, B. F. Rinaldi, B. F. Randolph, Jas. Allen, H. Tate, Jas. Brown.

THOS. D. McDOWELL, Chmn.

D. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

James M. Gould, at St. Augustine, Florida; reappointed.

George McQuat, at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice J. Talbot, whose commission has expired.

Drury Bym, at Augusta, Mississippi; reappointed.

Jas. S. McGinnis, at Chillicothe, Ohio; reappointed.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES.

F. P. Feireira, at St. Augustine, Florida; reappointed.

C. Campbell, at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice C. W. Ruter, whose commission has expired.

Thos. McNeally, at Chillicothe, Ohio, vice T. Sherr, whose commission has expired.

Patrick Quigley, at Dubuque, Iowa; reappointed.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived this morning. The British minister to Mexico, Lord Olway, had arrived at Havana and sailed for Vera Cruz. Santa Anna remained at St. Thomas at last accounts.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Democratic ticket, and the selection of the people's candidate for Mayor by 4,400 majority. Other candidates on the People's ticket were elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,800.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Last night the Democratic members of Congress held a caucus for the purpose of laying down a plan for the future admission of new States into the Union. The subject was debated, but no action was taken. The caucus approved the President's plan to sign no bill unless presented three days before the adjournment of Congress.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 3d. Considerable excitement was manifested among ship masters in consequence of the assaults and detentions to American vessels by the English cruisers on the coast of Cuba. Some had declared their determination to resist. Sugars were dull.

The Crevasse in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—The crevasse still continues, and all efforts to stop it seem to be abandoned. The town of Gretna is entirely submerged, and Algiers considerable so. It is reported that there are great hopes of stopping the great crevasse twenty-five miles above here. Below this city, in the sugar country, there are several breaches.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the settlement of California land claims. The same committee reported adversely to the general bankruptcy law. Mr. Benjamin introduced a resolution of acquiescence in the present relations with Mexico, and whether any measures have been adopted to secure indemnity for the recent Tampico outrages. The resolution was agreed to. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Herndon was passed—yeas 32, nays 8. Mr. Mason's original Paraguay resolution was passed. It authorizes the President to employ the requisite force to obtain justice. The Oregon bill was then taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The French Spoliation bill was reported and postponed till next January. The right of Com. Paulding to arrest Gen. Walker, was then discussed. Mr. Clingman introduced a resolution against the interference of the United States on foreign soil, and made a speech on the subject, giving a history of Nicaraguan affairs and expressing himself in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. He said he knew the British Cabinet was tired of this complicity, and was willing to abrogate the treaty on their withdrawal. He said he would take up the subject and postpone till Thursday. Discussion on the general appropriation bill was then resumed.

FRIDAY, May 7th.—SENATE.—Mr. Mason presented the credentials of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, appointed by the governor of the State of North Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Asa Biggs, whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1891. The credentials were read, and Mr. C. having accepted the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered to him, and he took his seat in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, as the House will not probably be in session to-morrow, I suggest that the business set apart for twelve o'clock to-morrow stand over until Tuesday.

No objection being made, the suggestion was adopted.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina. I hope the House will indulge me for a single moment. I desire to say to gentlemen that having had the honor of receiving a commission from the governor of our State to fill a position in the other end of the Capitol, I have this day written to him my resignation as a member of the House, and present a note to you, Mr. Speaker, announcing the same.

I hope gentlemen will excuse my barely saying that, during my long service, I have no doubt many times I may have wounded the feelings of gentlemen in our struggles here, sometimes, perhaps, during the present session, in objecting to remarks or insisting upon the regular order of business. I beg leave to say that in every single instance I have been actuated by no feeling of unkindness to any single member, but by a sense of duty, and if at any time I have done anything unpleasant to them, I beg leave to say that I have nothing of unkindness on my part, but solely to the reasons I have given. In discussion here, I have been impulsive or hasty. I assure you it was not intended, and in leaving the hall I shall do it with not a single unkind feeling to any member, but with many regrets.

The following letter to the Speaker was then read from the Clerk's desk:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to notify you and the members of the House of Representatives that I have this day sent to the governor of North Carolina my resignation as a member of this House, to take effect to-day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morgan, of New York. I have no objection to this adjournment, but I want to see if we cannot have some day set apart upon which we will have the same order of business we would have had to-day.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I suggest that next Friday and Saturday be made "objection days" for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Jones, of Illinois. I have no objection.

And then the House adjourned.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Capt. Gorgas has been ordered to the command of the Charleston Arsenal.

A NEW BREED OF COCKROACHES.—Among the recent arrivals at this port was a Sicilian bark, now lying at the foot of Chestnut street. She brought a quantity of live stock not represented on her bill of lading—a few myriads of cockroaches of style and proportion which cannot do otherwise than improve the species now known here. These roaches are from two and a half to three inches in length—fat ones still larger. Some of them are called "scudder" and carry around a style of shell that crunches under one's boot like a remarkably tough egg shell. These fellows are very queer looking. One of them, we think, would throw a nervous lady into hysterics. They are dark brown in color, and when running look like a strip of highly varnished mahogany under great excitement. In the way of speed they will teach our roaches a lesson. They run with remarkable rapidity, and soon found their way into the neighboring streets. As every body has a good deal of sympathy for a supply of them, they will doubtless be heard from hereafter.—*Philadelphia American*.

CHICAGO AS SEEN BY AN EDITOR.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has lately seen Chicago through peculiar spectacles.

"Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but Illinois is now in it. Lake Michigan is situated on Chicago. The principal products of Chicago are corn, oats, statistics, wind, the Democratic press, and long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is 'rapidly increasing.' The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so. The class of dealers are honorable men, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the temperate zone, the habits of the people not at all being in that way."

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The late Mr. Quinby Dick, says the *Liverpool Mail*, who was privately interred in the Strand, died worth considerably over a million of money. His will directs that all securities standing in the public funds and elsewhere shall be turned into cash, and the vast proceeds invested in the purchase of land in Ireland. To his only sister, Mrs. Hume, of Humewood, he has left a life interest in the property thus to be acquired, and after her death, her son, Mr. W. Hume, one of the members of the country, is to be the heir to the whole, subject to the payment of a few trifling legacies. The vast inheritance of fourteen years since. A million sterling invested in land, ought, in the present state of the market, to produce something like £50,000 per annum.

THE LATEST ACCIDENT.—Omnibuses and Hoops.—A gentleman of this city, not careful in looking before he leaps, especially when he steps into an omnibus, was yesterday the victim of a queerest. With head somewhat averted, talking back to a friend, he mounted the steps immediately behind a hoop skirt of huge dimensions. The difficulty of squeezing the thing through the narrow door had impeded the progress of the wearer a second, and being flattened at the sides, stuck out a foot and a half, and was cut by some casual, in the effort to surge through, it had become incautiously, neither looking before nor above, as above indicated, he buried himself upwards, down to his waist, into the yawning cavern. Both parties seemed to have a lively appreciation of the dilemma, and tugged vigorously in opposite directions to get out of it; hoops pulling upwards and downwards, and the unfortunate gentleman backwards and downwards. The victory was apparently to hoops, which carried off the lot. If the other party suffered from the collision it did not appear.

Mobile Mercury.

PUGILIST WHIPPED BY A COUNTRYMAN.—A fight occurred in Troy, N. Y., Monday morning, between John Morrissey, the well known pugilist, and a countryman named Bennett. Morrissey was badly bruised, and had to be carried from the ground by his friends.

A NEW PROCESS OF EXTRACTING TEETH.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "We yesterday witnessed the trial of a new process of extracting teeth, by which it was stated the operation would cause no pain. The trial was made at our college of Dental Surgery, and the operators were Drs. Harris and Arthur. It was certainly the most satisfactory trial of the kind we have ever witnessed. A number of teeth were extracted, and the patients declare they received no pain, but experienced a numbness and tingling sensation about the teeth. This sensation is produced by the use of a current of electricity through the tooth at the time of extracting. The patient grasps firmly in his hand one pole from an electric machine; the other pole from the machine is attached to the tooth, and by this means a current of electricity is passed through the tooth and produces a local anæsthesia, and so avoids the use of chloroform or ether. The amount of current is adjusted to suit each patient, so as not to produce an unpleasant sensation."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Mr. Russell, the clever correspondent of the London Times, in India, thus writes:

"I heard a story the other day which gave me a forcible idea of the miseries of war in India. A man of the name of Russell, a native of India, was a member of a small town in the Deccan, and immediately demanded a money contribution from the head men and principal inhabitants, threatening if he did not get what he wanted voluntarily, he would take it by force and sack the place. To save the town the sum of 5,000 rs. was presented to him, and the cateran hearing that a body of our troops were approaching, abandoned the place with his followers. When we entered next day, one of our officers was informed by the townspeople that Hussein So-and-so, and Bukht This and Pandi That had given money to the enemy. The men were seized. In vain they explained that they had as much dislike as most men to part with their money; that the English being unable to protect them, they were obliged to submit to force—their offence was clear—they had aided the enemy, and they were hanged on the spot. Well may the peaceable cultivator of the soil exclaim to each of the hanging men: 'No more wars! No more wars!' They are lucky who are eaten last, and the very smallest misfortune is to be plundered and to pay double reparation as long as the contest lasts. This has been their fate from time immemorial."

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The chair of the Practice of Medicine, in this institution, recently filled by the accomplished and lamented Dr. Mitchell, has been tendered to Professor Samuel Henry Dickinson, of Charleston, S. C. Our views, as to the propriety, other things being equal, of selecting incumbents for vacant chairs in our medical colleges, from the profession in our own city, have been too recently expressed to require repetition here. But, as the trustees felt that, under the circumstances, it was well for them to look abroad, we have no hesitation in saying they have made a most judicious choice. Dr. Dickinson is eminently skilled in the duties he will be called on to perform. He has had ample experience, both in practice and teaching. He possesses rare gifts as a lecturer, and is a gentleman of the highest social qualifications. At the South, where he is best known, his reputation is among the very first, both professional and personal; and while it cannot be doubted that his connection with the flourishing institution to which he has been invited, will be a source of advantage, we are sure his presence among us will be a source of pleasure to those with whom he may be brought into friendly relations.—*Philadelphia American*.

A REGULAR SKINNING.—The bell-weather of the Maryland Know Nothings, H. Winter Davis, received at the hands of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the other day the most perfect skinning that was ever performed upon an animal of that description. Mr. Davis rose in the House to aid his abolition friends by giving a stab to the bill offered by the Kansas conference committee, and so eager was his zeal out of Giddings & Co. to effect this object, that his zeal outran his prudence, and he was guilty of making the most complete and complete skinning of his own party, but solely to the reasons I have given. In discussion here, I have been impulsive or hasty. I assure you it was not intended, and in leaving the hall I shall do it with not a single unkind feeling to any member, but with many regrets.

The following letter to the Speaker was then read from the Clerk's desk:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to notify you and the members of the House of Representatives that I have this day sent to the governor of North Carolina my resignation as a member of this House, to take effect to-day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morgan, of New York. I have no objection to this adjournment, but I want to see if we cannot have some day set apart upon which we will have the same order of business we would have had to-day.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I suggest that next Friday and Saturday be made "objection days" for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Jones, of Illinois. I have no objection.

And then the House adjourn